
Editorial Introduction

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Editorial Introduction

Special Issue: Urban-Rural Regeneration and Cultural Sustainability

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In the current rapid urbanization view; in most countries of the world, it is important to pay attention to legislation and policy development, the improvement of adequate infrastructure and basic services, urban planning and design. These will create an inclusive, tough, prosperous economic environment and as well as will maximize the benefits of agglomeration. Sustainable urban-rural development remains one of the most pressing global challenges of the twenty-first century. Central and local governments and their partners should pay greater attention and work together to build on a more harmonious, fair, inclusive, which is environmentally in urban-rural scale. According to UN-HABITAT Global Activity Report 2015, the world has experienced rapid urbanization. In 2008, the urban population exceeded the rural population. By 2050, it is expected that two thirds of the world's population will live in urban areas. With more than half of humanity living in cities, it is estimated that urban areas account for 70% of the world's gross domestic product and therefore have led to economic growth and prosperity (UN-HABITAT, 2015).

Understanding of sustainable regeneration on urban-rural sustainability frameworks or sustainable urban-rural development is an aggregate of four basic aspects: economic, environmental, social and institutional. They constitute an overall framework of workflows in urban-rural sustainability; then the sustainability of the urban environment considers the relationship with the social, institutional and economic aspects (Czischke et al., 2015). Urban development should also consider the balance among natural needs in a city plan, such as the development of a green zone within the city. Respati Wikantiyoso and Tonny Suhartono studied about local government that involves the private sectors through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program in the provision of green open spaces in Malang City, East Java, Indonesia. This study examined the potential and problems of private sectors involvement in urban development processes, especially the provision of urban open spaces. The descriptive analysis study was used to describe the phenomenon of CSR implementation in the urban open space revitalization program. This study emphasized on the position and role of CSR in the city's green open space revitalization program to formulate a model of private sector involvement policy in the provision of green space. That needs a process of negotiation, planning, implementation and open maintenance. Apart from that, this is also necessary for private sectors to be

financially involved in the process and the approval of detail engineering design (DED).

According to Tutuko & Shen (2016), urban-urban development causes changes in natural resources in the rural areas, so it is necessary to preserve the characteristics of land in each region. It requires an economic model and urban development planning and an established expansion with more holistic ideas and approaches. One solution that fits all the needs is a regionalism or localism approach. This solution incorporates multi-scale and sectoral perspectives within the framework of governance that achieve social and economic well-being through maintenance and improved ecosystem and service functions (Hashim, Latif, Merican, & Zamhury, 2015; Scott et al., 2013; Silva, Rodrigues, Vieira, Batistella, & Farinaci, 2017).

Ones that keep urban-rural regeneration and cultural sustainability are cultural heritage and artistic resources, which are basic element of identity, continuity and development. Cultural protection is a sustainability-related target that must be also achieved by the management of a balanced tourist attraction, architecture, heritage, and cultural value (Florentina-Cristina, George-Laurențiu, Andreea-Loreta, & Constantin, 2014; Granata & Scavone, 2016; Moldoveanu & Franc, 2014; Rashid, 2015). In relation to that, in this issue, Yelim Kim and Yong-Hoon Son studied about the process of discovering new sightseeing places by tourists through self-wedding photographs. Thus, this study also identified the characteristics of the photogenic spots and recorded the changes in places caused by these tourists. This study also challenged the understanding of existing tourism resources by asserting self-wedding photographs and places in Jeju Island, South Korea. Moreover, Dogan Dursun studied on the film industry, which was used as a paradigmatic example demonstrating the degree of global integration for Istanbul. Clustering and local-global interactions are the main points of analysis contributing the integration of film clusters into global film markets. Author concluded that Istanbul film industry cluster was in the tendency of disintegration in spatial sense and had weak external linkages. For sustainable development and being resilient against the crises, local-global interactions and external linkages should be integrated into the existing cluster dynamics.

Sun-Young Heo and Tae-Heon Moon conducted the study about the conditions in South Korea in applying strategic urban regeneration, the selection process used to determine Activation Area for Urban Regeneration (AAUR), where the selection was based on criteria such as population size, and number of aging buildings. Existing urban regeneration projects have been successful, but basically could not solve the problems of urban infrastructure, transportation and the environment, or address rapidly changing realities. This study re-classified the types of existing urban regeneration areas by using large floating population data and cluster analysis. The results of this study suggested a new direction for urban regeneration strategy; by analyzing the characteristics of each type and the socio-economic situation of the region.

Yuhan Shao and Binyi Liu tried to develop a methodology, which was used to help to find and to evaluate the potential of unused space in urban areas from the local level and practice it. Based on the case in Yantai, China, the unused conceptual framework of urban space with physical and functional aspects crossed through natural and acquired formations-subsequently confirmed, developed and improved. More importantly, this study aimed to not only develop ways of identifying potential space and

unused potential within the practice space, but also to provide the ability to assess the quality and uniqueness of the space.

Suzanna Ratih Sari, Arnis Rochma Harani, and Santosa Adi Wibowo conducted community approach to support the preservation of a city. This research tried to manage preservation of Old Town area through development of humanistic conservation concept that is "GeMaSPeKoLa" as social community that was concerned with the Preservation of Old Town. This kind of social forum will strengthen the local communities to participate in conservation activities and bring the Old City as a World Heritage in Semarang City, Indonesia as one of the most famous tourist attractions in Central Java.

All studies in this issue will significantly contribute to the growing knowledge to create urban-rural regeneration and cultural sustainability. They show that various spatial analysis in urban-rural can be used to analyse and evaluate regeneration in urban-rural and sustainable cultures. Their studies show various effective planning methods for preventive maintenance of the urban environment.

Finally, as a guest editor, I would like to extend my gratitude to the authors and reviewers for their good reviews of this particular issue. This entire article will help the spatial planning community to continue its efforts to provide theoretical and best practice for sustainable urban-rural development and will help create a more comfortable environment in our cities.

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